

Quid Novi

Vol. X, No. 5

McGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
UNIVERSITE MCGILL FACULTE DE DROIT

October 5, 1989
le 5 octobre 1989

After Tiananmen Square

by Glenn McDonald, LL.B. III
Lawyers for Social Responsibility

It is impossible in the climate of terror now reigning in China to say exactly how many people have been arrested and executed. Officially, more than four thousand people have been arrested or detained in connection with the spring protests. Yet, as Amnesty International notes in a recent report, unofficial sources have put the total in the tens of thousands. Similarly, while Amnesty International has confirmed only 31 executions related to the protests, it appears likely that hundreds, perhaps thousands have been secretly killed. "Document No. 3", a directive issued by the Chinese government in June, states that the "number of people executed and imprisoned should not be made public", although certain of the death sentences are to be announced "in order to serve as an example to others."



At the end of June, Lawyers for Social Responsibility (LSR) at McGill filed a complaint of human rights violations with the United Nations. Under UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1503, individuals and groups may present evidence of violations in a written communication to the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission, which meets annually in August and September of each year, forwards to the UN Commission on Human Rights "particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross...violations of human rights". The Commission meets annually in February and March and is empowered to order an investigation into the situation with or without the assent of the government involved.

The 1503 procedure is lengthy and, like virtually any international human rights procedure, offers little in the way of real sanctions; yet, it helps keep the targeted government on the UN human rights agenda. Sustained international criticism is needed to check the worst excesses of the Chinese government, who in the past have all too often been led to believe that the rest of the world does not care how it treats its people.

Included in this issue of the *Quid Novi* are

excerpts from the LSR submission to the UN, together with the testimony of a Hong Kong journalist who watched events unfold in Tiananmen Square the night of June 3-4. LSR wishes to thank Professor John Humphrey who aided and abetted in the preparation of the submission.

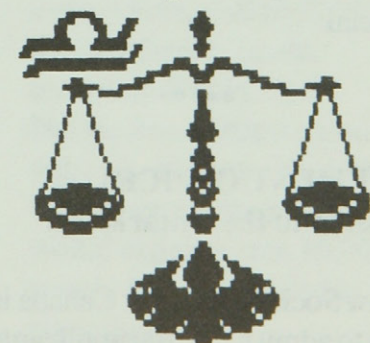
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vin et fromage - Legal Aid Clinic

Clinic volunteers, directors, lawyers and faculty members. Mercredi le 11 octobre, 17h00, Common Room. Informal.

Tour of the Montreal Palais de justice. See a trial. Jeudi le 19 octobre; details T.B.A.

Information Session: Graduate Studies / Court Clerkships

On Wednesday, October 11 at 5 p.m. in the Common Room, there will be an information session for students interested in graduate studies in law or court clerkships. If you would like to find out about the opportunities (and funding) available, come along. All students welcome to attend.

Social Committee Members

All students who wish to become Social Committee Members please contact Vincent Lesage, the Lovable Social Coordinator. There is still time to enroll and I really can use the help. There will be a Social Committee General Meeting on Wednesday, October 4. All are invited, especially those who signed up last year.

Vincent Lesage
VP Social

PLACEMENT OFFICE Admission to the Ontario Bar

The Law Society of Upper Canada is now willing to admit to the Bar applicants who

have CEGEP diplomas and have obtained both a B.C.L. and an LL.B. through the National Programme at McGill without the necessity of completing another year of pre-law university studies.

PLACEMENT OFFICE Job Opportunities

Merchant Burnett of Regina is interested in students who are from Saskatchewan or took their undergraduate degree in Saskatchewan. See Prof. Jutras.

Davis & Company of Vancouver is offering two summer service scholarships to students studying outside B.C. who intend to article and practice law in British Columbia. See Prof. Jutras.

The **Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Appeal Division**, is looking for law clerks to begin in May 1990 and in May 1991. Deadline for applications is December 1st, 1989. See Prof. Jutras.

Yearbook

Class photos for 3rd and 4th year students will take place on Wednesday, October 4 on the steps of Old Chancellor Day Hall. BCL III - 12:00 p.m.; LLB III - 12:15 p.m.; National IV - 12:30 p.m. Be there or B².

Skit Nite '90

Wanted: One perfectly bilingual, hard-working, dedicated, sensitive, energetic, efficient, happy-go-lucky student to be co-chairperson of Skit-Nite, Fundraising. Salary commensurate with

experience. Call George Ahtipis, 445-8090.

LSR Conference on China

Gabriel Régallet of Amnesty International, Professor Irwin Cotler and an as-yet-unidentified eyewitness to the events of last May/June in Beijing will speak Wednesday, October 4, 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. in the Moot Court.

On organise aussi la présentation de deux vidéos pendant cette semaine de la Chine. On vous présente d'abord, "Tiananmen Square: The Untold Story", faite dans le cadre de l'émission de Ted Koppel, jeudi, le 5 octobre à midi. Le deuxième programme comprend une entrevue avec Wang Dan, un des principaux chefs de file du mouvement étudiant chinois le printemps passé, et un portrait du dissident Fang Lizhi. Ce dernier programme, le travail d'une équipe de Radio Québec, aura lieu vendredi, le 6 octobre à midi. Les deux programmes, d'une heure chacun, seront présentés dans le "smokers lounge".

Exam Info

Now that I got your attention. **Budget** time is here. Calling all groups and clubs. Please come by the LSA and pick up budget forms which have to be completed and returned by **October 6th, 1989.**

Thank you,
Michael Marcovitz
V-P Finance

Cont'd on p. 4



East Timor: Cambodia Revisited

This is the second of four installments dealing with Canada's complicity in the near-genocidal invasion, annexation and occupation of East Timor by Indonesia. Installment one detailed

the repressive conditions existing in Indonesia. This installment will describe the motivations for, and effects of, Indonesia's invasion of East Timor.

East Timor was invaded by 12,000 Indonesian troops on December 7, 1975 only nine days after it declared independence from Portugal and a few hours after the departure of President Ford from Indonesia. (Indonesia wanted U.S. assurances that it would not be cut off from Western aid and arms. Ford provided the necessary assurance, and after the invasion, as before, Indonesia received full U.S. support.) At the time of the invasion East Timor was at peace under the government of Fretilin (East Timor's independence movement). The Portuguese colonial authorities had left

Indonesia justified its invasion on the pretext that Fretilin was a Communist movement.

East Timor in August, 1975 - during a brief civil war which resulted in Fretilin in control with popular support by September - and they refused to return to supervise East Timor's decolonization. (Fretilin, a populist Roman Catholic nationalist movement, was popular due to its literacy campaigns, health programmes, and agricultural reforms.)

The Indonesian military invaded East Timor for two main reasons:

(i) It felt threatened by the emergence of a small progressive nation on its border which could serve as a model for secessionist movements within Indonesia, (just as the U.S. needed to remove the model of Chile in 1973);

(ii) Indonesian elites desired East Timor's resource wealth.

Naturally, Indonesia justified its invasion on the pretext that Fretilin was a communist movement. However, as indicated, Fretilin was a nationalist movement which first sought support, not from the East Bloc, but from Australia and the U.S. yet to no avail. (Rather, it was primarily U.S. arms which were used during the invasion.)

In June 1976, with less than 20 per cent of the country under its control, Indonesia

Indonesian atrocities in East Timor include: torture, rape, pillaging and forced birth control.

convened a hand-picked East Timor Assembly which agreed to Indonesia's annexation of "their" country. Most of the international community - with the exception of certain states including the U.S. and Canada - does not recognize this fraud. (It should be remembered that Hitler had no problem finding collaborators throughout Europe - especially in France.)

Effective resistance by the Timorese led to saturation bombings and strafings in the countryside until mid-1978, with tens of thousands being killed. Suspected opponents of the Indonesian offensive were rounded up and summarily executed. The rest were herded into strategic hamlets (reminiscent of Vietnam) to limit their contact with Timorese guerrilla forces in the countryside. Hundreds have been held in detention camps, sometimes for years without charge or trial. According to Amnesty International, Indonesian forces "systematically tortured and killed people in East Timor" after the invasion. The Western powers not only remained silent as the killings in East Timor intensified, but they actually stepped up supplies of counterinsurgency military equipment to Indonesia. (Perhaps it is

this role in frustrating just revolutions that Western and Soviet states commit their greatest crime. Working against decent people who are seeking freedom from local or foreign despots is a true evil.)

Starvation, forced labour, and severe security restrictions continue to take a high toll on Timorese living in the hamlets. (East Timor has the world's highest infant mortality rate; one indication of the severe malnutrition which exists there.) Indonesian atrocities in East Timor also include: torture, rape, pillaging and forced birth control. According to Reuters and refugee reports, in one incident a group of civilians was bound and crushed by a bulldozer. (Incidentally, dictators do not

According to Amnesty International, a full third of the 680,000 East Timorese population has been wiped out over the years through fighting, executions and starvation.

mind when their subjects become aware of horrendous torture since this instills fear and passivity; however, when such actions lead to reductions in foreign aid then concern arises.) Recent testimony by a Timorese refugee - who was forced to serve in "Operasi Pagar-Kisis I", a military encirclement operation in 1981 - includes the following:

It was a ghastly sight. There were a great many bodies, men, women, children, strewn everywhere, unburied, along the riverbanks, on the mountain slopes...the Indonesian soldiers showed no mercy to anyone. Even tiny babies were slaughtered...I would estimate that 10,000 people had been killed in this operation.

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East Timor... Cont'd from p. 3

While the mainstream media will travel to the Thai-Cambodian border to record the ideologically servicable (and real) abuses committed by "communists", they will not go to Portugal or Australia (not to mention East Timor which is off limits to most journalists) where thousands of Timorese refugees long to tell their horror stories. Try to imagine the news coverage if a Russian invasion led to the deaths of one-third of the Estonian population. Yet, according to Amnesty International, a full third of the 680,000 East Timorese population has been wiped out over the years through fighting, execution and starvation. (Indonesia's own Foreign Minister estimated that as many as 80,000 could have been killed by 1977. And, the Indonesian appointed Vice-Governor of East Timor admitted to 60,000 killed three months after the invasion.)

Beyond the numbers killed, Indonesia is pursuing a policy aimed at destroying the Timorese as a distinct people. Indications of this policy include:

- (i) The policy of transmigrating poor Indonesians from Indonesia's crowded cities to East Timor where they are given expropriated land;
- (ii) The policy of resettling rural Timorese in hamlets where they can be easily controlled (starvation and disease have killed thousands in these camps);
- (iii) The deportation of Timorese to remote Indonesian islands;
- (iv) The aggressive birth control program implemented in East Timor. (Needless to say, with a population loss of one-third, East Timor does not have a problem of overpopulation.)

All these actions, coupled with the systematic killings of East Timorese, has led many individuals and organizations to conclude that Indonesia's aim is nothing less than the eradication of the Timorese and the culture of resistance to Indonesian rule that has developed. (It may be useful to recall that many lawyers argue that for a crime to be classified as

"genocide", it has to be established that there was intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.) It should be added that this same "genocide" charge has been raised in respect of Indonesia's brutal occupation of West Papua (Irian Jaya), where 175,000 West Papuans have died since the 1963 takeover. The West, and its media, have ignored the native resistance - the Free Papua Movement (OPM) - which is still active.

Meanwhile resistance by Timorese continues. Internal Indonesian army documents, obtained by Amnesty International, reveal that Fretilin has significant support among the people. The same documents also discuss means of combatting the guerrillas and their sympathizers; neither negotiations nor ceasefires are proposed, however, methods of coercion and torture are discussed. (One section of the report instructs the Indonesian forces on how to torture so that "the antipathy of the people is not aroused." Apparently, the antipathy of the victim is conceded.)

Essentially, East Timor has become a much abused colony of Indonesia. Its coffee, sandalwood, rubber, timber and copper production have been monopolized by a clique of Indonesian generals; many of whom led the invasion. The general situation is that all major projects and important sectors of business are in the hands of companies owned by Indonesian elites, while smaller shops and even market stalls are run by Indonesian migrants who have flooded into East Timor's urban centers.

Announcements
Cont'd from p. 2

Yearbook/Annuaire

We are looking for photographers, layout editors, copy writers and anyone who just wants to get involved. Laissez votre nom dans le casier "yearbook" au bureau de l'AÉD.

Aux Grands Hommes La Patrie Reconnaissante

by Fraser Baird, LL.B. III

It's already the last week of September and I still haven't bought my casebooks. I can already feel the tension as my anxiety begins its steady climb to the December peaks. This calls for emergency measures - I'll go on a trip. Being a law student I can't afford Paris, but I can look at a piece of Paris at the Canadian Centre for Architecture (939-7000). Down Guy, one block below Ste. Catherine, the entrance is through the fenced lawn off Rue Baile.

Admission to the C.C.A. is free. For some its peaceful aspect may be enough to restore a shattered composure. A more stimulating medicine is available. For \$3.00 the Centre offers "The Pantheon - Symbol of Revolution". The exhibition, running from 20 September to 19 November, traces the evolution of this perpetually unfinished project. In the 19th century, France experienced a succession of governments as clerical and anti-clerical forces, Monarchists and Republicans, struggled to impose their ideologies on the nation. Through architectural drawings, projects for sculptural and painted decor, photographs and works of art, the exhibition shows how each controlling group used the Pantheon as a setting in which to memorialize their vision of France. This raises basic questions about architecture and political change: Monuments are intended to preserve a personal or collective identity for posterity; but in seeking their permanence through monuments like the Pantheon, new political actors showed that such monuments were vulnerable to change. The six-room exhibition traces the building's history.

Louis XV intended to rebuild the church of the Abbey of Ste.-Geneviève founded in AD 508 as part of an ambitious monument-building program. He engaged the neo-classical architect Soufflot in 1755, but the structure was still incomplete in 1764, when Louis XV laid the cornerstone. Soufflot planned to

build an Ideal Church, combining harmonious classical architecture with technically daring Gothic design. Other architects took up the neo-classical challenge, and Ste-Geneviève (the Pantheon) became a touchstone for architectural debate in France.

When Soufflot died in 1780 the planned church remained unfinished. In 1791, the Constituent Assembly of revolutionary France decided to convert the Church into a Temple to Great Men. The design was modified to conform with the building's new secular function. The remains of "Great Men", including Voltaire and Rousseau, were entombed in positions of honour in the crypt. Although intended as an expression of the republican ideal, the Pantheon rather acted as a record of the shifts of power in revolutionary France.

After the Emperor Napoleon worked out his compromise with Rome, he recognized both the functions the monument had served. He decreed that the nave of the Pantheon was to become the Church of Ste-Geneviève, while the crypt would remain a secular Pantheon. It was to be a monument to Imperial Glory, but in 1816 the restored Louis XVIII decreed the building's complete return to its religious function.

Throughout the rest of the century, the building fluctuated between these roles,

until under the Third Republic in 1871 it became the Museum of Patriotic Art. It was inaugurated in this new role in 1885 with the funeral of Victor Hugo. The architectural development of the Pantheon complete, it was decorated in works of art representing "The great epochs and the great men of France". The words on the pediment, which form the headline of this review, reflect that purpose.

It takes less than an hour to trace the history of the Pantheon, which in many ways represents the history of France itself. Then, with your anxiety happily tranquilized, you can stroll through the permanent displays and admire the structure of the C.C.A. The Centre's hours are:

Wednesday/Friday: 11:00-18:00

Thursday: 11:00-20:00

Saturday/Sunday: 11:00-17:00

Next time you feel the need to procrastinate, wander down there and enjoy the show. Take someone with you, it's lots of fun. But pick someone who doesn't like to shop (right Natasha?). Now stop procrastinating and get to work!

Special Event: L.S.A. Presents Gilbert Gottfried

With Special Guests:

Jeff Rothpan

and *The Cool Monsoons*

Thursday, October 12, 1989

McGill Union Ballroom, 3480 McTavish

Tickets on sale at Sadie's I, III

McGill students-\$7.00, General Public-\$9.00

Comedy-Live-Band-Dancing brought to you by the

Legal Social Beasts

Le déclic du destin

par Maryse Beaulieu, B.C.L. II

En écrivant "cette troisième chronique", le crayon s'est arrêté - mûre réflexion, puis a poursuivi sa lancée: "ma parole, c'est presque une habitude." Enfin, de quoi mes écrits se targuent-ils? Je n'en sais trop rien. La seule chose qui me reste en mémoire c'est la date de tombée et une légère oppression. On m'a donné carte blanche. La culture, voyez-vous, ne souffre pas les demi-mesures, alors je joue sur marge.

Il me semblait opportun à ce stade-ci de vous interpeller directement et de vous pondre une quasi-introduction comme on l'enseigne dans les cours de composition. C'est maintenant chose faite et ma conscience s'en porte déjà mieux.

Et puisque mon "intellect" me conduit aveuglément, je me suis pointée à la salle Fred-Barry dans l'est de la ville pour aller voir une pièce de théâtre - non, non, pas le théâtre institutionnel: le "off-Broadway"

de Montréal, peut-être même le "off-off-Broadway". - toute cette gamme pour vous dire que c'était plutôt novateur ou quelque chose du genre.

"Le déclic du destin" pour enfin nommer cette pièce fut à l'origine créée en 1988. On souligna à cette époque la virtuosité du jeu et de la mise en scène de Larry Tremblay qui cumule à la fois ces fonctions en plus d'être l'auteur. Notons en passant que le texte est disponible chez Léméac.

Je dois avouer que le déclic n'a pas eu lieu dans mon cas. Le tout débute de la façon suivante: "C'est en mangeant un éclair au chocolat que cette affreuse réalité prit contact avec moi". Ce n'est pas rendre justice à une pièce pas plus qu'à un homme de citer hors-contexte, veuillez donc excuser cet écart.

Pièce à un personnage, le protagoniste arrive en scène et déballe un texte

allégorique. C'est par l'aliénation du corps, en l'occurrence la perte des dents, de la langue, d'un doigt que l'auteur exprime la fuite de la réalité. L'ensemble es cohérent et dans cet univers, on le suit.

La difficulté avec ce genre qu'on dit avant-gardiste est de savoir s'il s'agit de fumisterie ou si l'on doit crier au génie.

Puisque mon rôle, heureusement, n'est pas de sanctionner ainsi les oeuvres, je vous conseille cette pièce si et seulement si la recherche formelle vous intéresse. Enfin, je m'en voudrais de ne pas souligner la qualité de la bande sonore et une scénographie inventive.

Bref, ce spectacle tente de créer des rapports nouveaux et, à cet égard, il mérite notre attention.

Salle Fred-Barry (jusqu'au 14 octobre)
4353 Ste-Catherine est
Prix d'entrée étudiants: 10 \$

Environmental Law Association Meets

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION DU DROIT
ENVIRONNEMENTAL

Information Meeting
Première Réunion

Mercredi 11 octobre, 12:00
Wednesday October 11, Noon

Room/Salle 201

by Juli Abouchar, LL.B. II

There are a host of environmental issues which may have legal implications. Take global warming, for example...it used to be that the weather was a safe topic. These days, with greenhouse threats looming on the horizon, the subject causes confusion and often figures in political debate and international conferences.

Quand souffrirons-nous des conséquences de "l'effet de serre" (greenhouse effect)? En souffrons-nous déjà? Les scientifiques ne se sont pas encore mis d'accord sur ces détails précis. Il existe quand même un rare consensus dans la communauté scientifique que le gaz carbonique et d'autres gaz émis dans l'atmosphère par les activités humaines produiront des

augmentations de température et du niveau de la mer.

On prévoit une augmentation d'un mètre du niveau de la mer. Ceci pourrait être désastreux pour certains pays: en particulier, certaines îles dans l'océan Pacifique qui seront complètement noyées. La perte éventuelle de propriété ainsi que la création de réfugiés, auront-elles des implications juridiques pour les pays industrialisés?

It was proposed at a United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) meeting in May 1989 to draft a convention on global warming. What shape might this convention take? Forneost, it should provide a structure for specific protocols for reducing emissions of gases. It might also provide

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The Beijing Massacre: Testimony

I, Suk-yi Yau of G/F, 41 Sands St., Kennedy Town, Hong Kong, swear under oath as to the veracity of the following information.

I am a journalist, currently working for the Hong Kong newspaper Fei Pao. I was in Beijing, China from May 30 to June 5, 1989.

From 10:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., June 3/4 I stood on the west side of the Xinhua Gate near the Sidan area (West Changan Ave.). I did not witness any violent incidents during this time. However, people coming to the gate from the Western reaches of Changan Ave. told me that many citizens had been killed there. People initially told me that around 20 people had been killed. Before I left Xinhua Gate people told me that hundreds, perhaps thousands had already died. I observed many victims of the violence (injured or dead) being carried past me.

I saw more people, injured or dead, lying in Tiananmen Square when I went there after 1:00 a.m.; ambulances, bicycles, and tricycles carried other injured civilians away from the Square.

I left Tiananmen Square at about 2:00 a.m. and returned to the Beijing Hotel. From my balcony I could see all of the north end of the Square, Changan Ave. to the east, and part of Changan Ave. to the west of the Square. I heard constant shooting and machine gun fire. A steady stream of ambulances, bicycles, and tricycles laden with casualties passed in front of the hotel.

By 4:00 a.m. the army had control over the entire northern section of Tiananmen Square. A large number of tanks had formed themselves in a semi-circle at the north end of the Square (facing inwards towards its centre). A line of soldiers marked the Square's eastern perimeter. The western section of Changan Ave. had been cleared of people by this time. People continued to mass on the eastern

edge of the Square facing the soldiers.

Starting at about 4:00 a.m., the line of soldiers at the eastern end of the Square fired into groups of civilians who were trying to approach them. The soldiers fired directly into the crowd with machine guns; they continued to fire even when the crowd was retreating. This same pattern of action repeated itself several times Sunday June 4 and the morning of Monday June 5.

At around 4:20 a.m. the lights in Tiananmen Square were turned off. I heard a sound resembling a canon. Another journalist, who had some knowledge of armaments, told me it was a tank canon. The lights on Changan Ave. remained on so I was able to observe that some of the tanks positioned in their semi-circular formation at the north end of the Square began to move south towards its center. Very intense machine gun fire accompanied this movement.

I continued to watch events unfold from my twelfth floor balcony throughout Sunday and into Monday. As I have already mentioned, there were repeated incidents of soldiers at the northeast entrance to the Square firing on civilians gathered near there. The last incident in this series that I witnessed occurred Monday morning June 5 around 10:00 a.m. A crowd of about 100 people were standing, stationary, near the line of soldiers. Without warning the soldiers began to fire directly into the crowd. I saw at least 10 or fifteen fall immediately — I assume they were killed. Others staggered away from the line of fire. Even with the forward group of civilians on the retreat, the soldiers continued to fire at those who were behind them. This heavy barrage of gunfire continued for fifteen minutes.



ARTICLE 128

McGill Legal Aid Clinic

Clinique d'aide juridique de McGill

by Bram Freedman, B.C.L. III

And now for some legal history. No, I'm not talking about Professor Baker's course but about the life and times of the McGill Legal Aid Clinic. The clinic was founded some 18 years ago. It has since grown to become an integral part of the McGill community as well as an important part of many students' legal education.

How is it funded, you ask? Until this year, the Clinic was funded by the McGill Students' Society. Unfortunately, the Clinic ran into difficulties that threatened its funding and its very existence. Through the diligent efforts of last year's directors, a campus-wide referendum was held which was successful in securing direct funding from each student, thereby ensuring the independence of the Clinic. As a result, our budget has been increased significantly and the Clinic is, in all respects, quite healthy at the present time.

Whom do we serve? We provide legal information and suggestions to our clients. This is where the now infamous article 128 comes into play. Article 128 refers to the provision of the Quebec Bar Act (La Loi sur le Barreau) which prohibits anyone who is not a member of the Bar from holding themselves out to be a lawyer. Hence, we do not give advice, as only lawyers can do that, but we provide information and suggestions. Ain't the law grand!!

What areas of law do we deal with? Anything and everything. Since we cannot represent anyone in legal proceedings or draft legal

cont'd on p.8

Anything but law!

by Stéphane Ethier, LL.B. II

Welcome to the Pleasuredome!

Comme l'indique le titre, ceci s'adresse uniquement aux étudiant(e)s de première année. En effet, une partie de l'apprentissage relié à la première année ici a bien peu à voir avec les servitudes et autres "cas de force majeure". D'ailleurs, Tony et nos amis de l'AED sont en train à l'heure qu'il est de vous faire découvrir les plaisirs sans bornes du "Pit", de Musique Plus et ses machines à boules! (On m'informe cependant que le département de microbiologie de la Faculté de médecine a choisi notre cafétéria comme laboratoire satellite d'expérimentation sur les humains.

C'est pour cela que le mot d'ordre, le mantra à se répéter sans arrêt, c'est: "Pas d'panique, les mecs!"

Si ça vous fait "rusher" de lire 150 pages de Chevrette et Marx + le casebook + "Il faut lire Hogg + les lectures supplémentaires (êtes-vous sérieux?), tout ça en 1 semaine (la première) avec votre bon ami "Arm", PAS D'PANIQUE, LES MECS!

Si vous vous apercevez que vous regagnez des heures de sommeil, à vous faire langoureusement bercer par le doux rythme des cours de Foundations. PAS D'PANIQUE, LES MECS!

Si vous ne pouvez plus faire de planche à voile sans instinctivement penser à la réserve des trois chaînes, PAS D'PANIQUE, LES MECS!

Si vous commencez à planifier votre temps d'étude de la manière suivante: "Il y a 168 heures dans une semaine...", PAS D'PANIQUE, LES MECS!

Mais surtout,

Si vous avez l'impression que tout le monde dans votre classe est plus brillant, plus instruit, plus articulé et surtout, plus à jour que vous, alors là, à vous je dis, tout spécialement, PAS D'PANIQUE, LES MECS!

Je suis en train de me relire et j'ai l'impression d'avoir adopté un ton paternaliste avec vous, "gang"! De quoi j'me mêle? C'est encore le temps de perfectionner son bronzage sur les pelouses de la faculté...quitte à apporter son Baudouin, par acquis de conscience!

Cette année, cette chronique aura un ton moins juridique et traitera de sujets aussi variés et passionnants que...jel'sais pas encore, mais pas de droit, par exemple (tout varié et passionnant soit-il). Si vous trouvez que je découvre trop, ou pas assez, v'nez me le dire, c'est pas difficile de me trouver. Si vous avez des sujets à me proposer, VOUS ETES LES BIENVENU(E)S!

Alors, bonne année et n'oubliez pas: "Plus on est de fous aux lèvres gercées, plus on a mal quand on rit!"

Environment...

cont'd from p.6

a co-operative research and monitoring network, and a fund (financed in part by a levy on fossil fuel consumption by developed states?) to assist developing nations in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Hardly an area of law is free from possible connections to the environment. Toxic property, toxic torts, and international trade (PCBs, ivory) are three areas which have already received media attention.

Si vous vous intéressez à de telles questions, venez à la première réunion de l'Association du Droit Environnemental, mercredi le 11 octobre, salle 201 à 12:00.

Article 128

cont'd from p.7

documents, we are free to research virtually any legal topic. While we do deal with landlord-tenant law quite often, it is far from the only legal area we handle. We answer questions on family law, immigration law, consumer law, criminal law as well as personal injury suits. We have fifteen lawyers "on call" who are available for consultation by our staffers or for referrals to our clients.

Who staffs the Clinic? The Clinic is open year-round and is staffed during the school year by law student volunteers who put in a one or two hour shift per week. During the summer months, the five directors staff the Clinic on a full-time basis and prepare the Clinic for the coming school year. This past summer, the Clinic was virtually made over, thanks to our new budget. Up-to-date laws were purchased, all the resources were catalogued and are now listed in a central directory, a new staff manual was prepared and our telephone system was improved. Oh yes, we leased a water cooler, as well.

What else do we do? We have numerous pamphlets available on virtually every area of law and as well produce a legal information radio show heard every second Friday on CKUT-FM. Further, we can represent McGill students in grievance and disciplinary hearings within the University setting.

There you have it.

Entre Nous

The *Quid Novi* is proud to offer still another service to our readers. Those interested in wishing one another Happy Birthday, or Congratulations on some personal achievement or send cryptic messages to someone else, are asked to submit their brief messages to the *Quid Novi* before noon, Wednesdays, for publication the following week. The *Quid Novi* editorial staff does reserve the right to refuse publishing messages which, among other things, can be construed as offensive, are too long or that serve to undermine our national defense system and ideals of justice and bus scheduling as we know it. P.S. We mean this, so keep those messages coming!

Night librarian Harold Lapin is pleased to announce the winner of his 1989 "Election Cheapstakes". Peter Hoffmann of Ogilvy, Renault correctly guessed the 92-29-4 (and those are not someone's measurements) split in September 25th's election. Armed guards will deliver the \$7.25 jackpot to Peter A.S.A.P.

L'embarras du choix et le bureau de placement

par Frank Picciola

Les carrières ouvertes à ceux qui possèdent un diplôme en droit sont nombreuses et diverses. Ces diplômés ont donc l'embarras du choix, mais, toujours faut-il que ce choix soit éclairé. A cette fin, le bureau de placement dispose de ressources importantes.

On y retrouve une copie du texte de Peter Hoffman, A Career Handbook for Law Students. Ce dernier décrit quelques-unes des options ouvertes aux diplômés de la faculté et offre des suggestions quant à la préparation de curriculum vitae et des entrevues. On passe également en revue les exigences de l'école du barreau et le déroulement des stages dans les provinces du Canada et aux États-Unis.

Further, the Placement Office has compiled a directory of legal employers (law firms, corporations, government organizations, courts, public interest groups, etc.). It outlines the name and address of a contact person, the number of articling and summer positions open,

the salary offered to summer and articling students, and the deadline for applications. It also sets out the number of lawyers in the firm, the number of women lawyers, the length of time before promotion to partnership, the expectations as to billing hours, the areas of specialization of the firm, and the parental leave policy.

Le bureau dispose aussi d'informations semblables sur des employeurs à l'étranger. De plus, il est possible d'avoir un aperçu des chemins qu'ont pris nos diplômés qui ont travaillé dans d'autres juridictions et, parfois, d'obtenir des renseignements quant à leur expérience. Par exemple, il y a présentement à la faculté des étudiants qui ont travaillé à Toronto, New York, Paris, et ailleurs.

Finally, the Placement Office contains publications prepared by various potential employers and posts notices of openings on the bulletin boards adjacent to the Office (room 14A). Professor Jutras and myself are available to discuss.

THE PAPER CHASE

by Fraser Baird, LL.B III
Director, QPIRG-McGill

ATTENTION, LAW STUDENTS: Do you have stacks of paper quietly rotting at home? Discontinued casebooks? Disused (diseased) class notes? Summaries for courses no longer offered? Are you saving them to feed some masochistic paranoia - "I may need them again some day"? Do you have an unexpressed desire to refrain from adding them to the waste stream? The Quebec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG) - McGill proposes a radical solution: Recycle them! Since we started paper recycling at McGill last year, the program has expanded to include ten buildings: Administration, Bronfman

Building, Burnside Hall, Education, Frank Dawson Adams, McConnell Engineering, McDonald Engineering, McDonald Harrington, McLennan and Redpath Libraries, and the Union Building. Office paper goes in white cardboard floor bins; newspaper in black bins by the building entrances.

RECYCLABLE

Yes: Writing paper, memo pads, photocopier paper, drawing paper, rough paper (except reinforcements), white envelopes, newspapers, dividing sheets, index cards, pad paper (except reinforcements), manila folders, perforated cards, computer printouts, bond paper, bound reports.

No: Carbon paper, window envelopes,

magazines and glossy paper, brown envelopes, disposable cups and plates, typewriter ribbons, gummed labels, telephone books, waxed paper, candy and chewing gum, wrapping paper, paper napkins, lunch bags and contents, cardboard, covers and folders (other than manila), metal fasteners (other than clips and staples), cellophane.

Please note: Staples and clips do not have to be removed.

So, if your *factum* from first year still haunts your bookshelf, take cheer, take action, recycle it! Any questions or comments can be addressed to QPIRG, 398-7432, 5th floor, Eaton Building.

LSR Submission to the UN

The following article was excerpted for the *Quid* by Glenn McDonald from the LSR Submission to the UN Assistant-General for Human Rights. A full text of the LSR submission is available from the *Quid*.

Dear Mr. Assistant Secretary-General,

The McGill University chapter of Lawyers for Social Responsibility (LSR) wishes to make the following complaint of human rights violations in accordance with UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1503 (XLVIII) (1970).

VIOLATIONS

1. Background: the student protests

The student protests began in Beijing, China on April 15. The students' initial demands included a dialogue with the government and a re-evaluation of Chinese dissident Hu Yaobang. Later, the demands grew to include freedom of information [specifically, freedom of the press, guaranteed by art. 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights] and an end to government corruption. Only after the imposition of martial law on parts of Beijing, May 20-, did the students call for the removal of several of the old leaders and Premier Li Peng who signed the order instituting martial law. At no time did the students call for an overthrow of the government or call the Chinese political system itself into question.

Martial law initially had no effect on the activities of the students. Several attempts to bring troops into the city to enforce martial law failed when students and citizens of Beijing descended into the streets and stopped army vehicles in their tracks.

2. The events of June 3-4

The mere enforcement of martial law constituted a denial of the "right to freedom of peaceful assembly and

association" [art. 20, the Universal Declaration]. Even assuming the government was justified in decreeing and enforcing martial law, the brutality unleashed upon civilians exceeded all requirements of "public order" [art. 29(2)]. At issue, clearly, is one of the Declaration's most sacred rights: "the right to life, liberty and security of person" [art.3].

The assault on Tiananmen Square by troops using tanks and automatic weapons against unarmed civilians resulted in many deaths and injuries. The Chinese government claims a death toll of only 300, with most of these soldiers; diplomatic and western intelligence estimates range up to 3000 people killed, nearly all of them civilians. The actual death toll may never be known. Reliable sources say that soldiers burned the bodies of the civilians they killed [see the testimony of Earl Drake, Canada's ambassador to China in The Globe and Mail, 26 June 1989]. Students, workers, women, and young children were shot or crushed by tanks or armoured personnel carriers.

It is less clear what occurred in the Square after the army sealed it off. Several reports, contradicting Chinese government claims, indicate that a large group of students refused to leave the square; they were killed and their bodies burned. The violence against civilians continued after the capture of the Square by the Army. On at least six occasions Sunday, troops fired into the backs of unarmed civilians who had approached the Square and were then forced to flee...

ACTION REQUESTED

It is apparent that attempts by Chinese nationals, victims of the recent repression, to seek reparation from their own government would be futile. The state denies that violations of human rights have occurred (are occurring). Chinese nationals who assert otherwise risk incurring the wrath of the state. This

explains not only why international human rights mechanisms such as UN ECOSOC Resolution 1503 offer the only appropriate means of dealing with the problem, but also why groups such as ours, with no affiliation to the Chinese state, must initiate the action.

We respectfully request that the present allegations be brought to the attention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in order that it may conduct a "thorough study" of the matter [as per Resolution 1503] or take other appropriate action.

Lawyers for Social Responsibility
Faculty of Law, McGill University

Avis aux Finissants

**Je recherche un(e)
étudiant(e)
finissant ses études
de droit à Montréal
Intéressé(e) à
échanger son cours
du Barreau 1990-91
pour la ville de
Québec.**

**Contactez dès
maintenant: Sophie
Dagenais au:**

**(514) 255-6105
(418) 688-0905**